SECTION B.

(Optional subjects of which not more than two may be taken).

There will be two papers in each subject, each of three hours.

A choice of questions will be given in each paper.

In the optional subjects the papers will be approximately of the standard required for an Honours Degree in an Indian University.

3. *Political Economy and Economic History.*—The papers will include Industrial History and will have special reference to India. Candidates should be prepared to illustrate theories by facts and to analyse facts with the help of theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

4. *Mathematics (pure and mixed).*—There will be one paper on Pure and one on Mixed Mathematics. The subjects included in Pure Mathematics will be—

(1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
(2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

The subjects included in Mixed Mathematics will be—

(1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potential) and Hydrostatics.
(2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

5. *Physics.*—There will be one paper on General Physics, Heat and Sound and one on Electricity, Magnetism and Light.

6. *Chemistry.*—There will be one paper on General (including Physical) Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry and one on Organic Chemistry.

7. *Indian and English History.*—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in English History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.

8. *Philosophy.*—There will be one paper on Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, and one on Logic and Psychology.

9. *Botany and Zoology.*—There will be two papers on each subject. Vegetable Physiology will be included in Botany.

10. *One classical language with its literature,* namely—

(1) Latin,
(2) Greek,
(3) Sanskrit,
(4) Arabic, and
(5) Persian.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Sanskrit must be written in Devnagri characters.

No. G. 8496—*Mily.* 258-33-2, *dated* 21*st*—26*th June* 1934.

Policy and procedure in regard to the forfeiture of military pensions and other military awards.

The accompanying letter No. B. 27919—1 (A. G. 8), dated the 9th April 1934, containing instructions issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, on the above subject, is published for general information, in continuation of Notification No. P. 3308—Mily. 103-23-3, dated 22nd December 1923.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To be substituted for Army Department letter bearing No. A.-29162-3 (*A. G.*-8), *dated the* 10*th November* 1924.

Reg. No. 3128-A. D. 1 No. B.-27919/1 (A. G.-8).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 9*th April* 1934.

To

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Policy and procedure in regard to the forfeiture of military pensions and other military awards.

SIR,

It has been represented to the Government of India that it is desirable that they should re-affirm, and in certain respects amplify, the orders which have been issued from time to time in regard to the continuance or forfeiture of pensions, rewards, etc., earned by military service, the holders of which become involved in some form of seditious agitation or disloyalty

towards Government. The Government of India understand that there is a feeling among serving soldiers in particular that the intentions of Government in regard to this matter should be made clear and should be consistently carried out; and the Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to issue the following instructions on the subject.: —

2. The liability to forfeit pension may be incurred without a pensioner having been actually convicted by a criminal court of an offence connoting disaffection or disloyalty towards Government: in other cases, the liability arises directly from such conviction. In order to determine the practice and procedure which should be followed, it is necessary to deal with these two classes of cases separately, and it is also necessary to make it clear that there must be a difference of treatment in regard to (*i*) pensions, *jangi inams*, and other forms of recurring money payments, and (*ii*) grants of land given as rewards for military service.

3. *Cases in which the liability to forfeit pension is incurred without the pensioner having been actually convicted of an offence connoting disaffection or disloyalty towards Government.*—The Government of India have decided that the following principles shall apply :—

(*i*) Subject to the investigation of each case on its merits, seditious and violent agitation against the administration falls within the meaning of the expression "grave misconduct" for the purposes of paragraph 184, Pension Regulations, and agitation in the form of passive resistance to the orders of Government or advocacy of such a course may, in certain circumstances, be examined, amount to "grave misconduct";

(*ii*) active support or advocacy of the civil disobedience or non-co-operation or allied movements which aim at subverting the Government by law established also constitutes "grave misconduct" for the purposes of the rule cited above, each case being treated on its merits [*vide* A. D. letter No. B.-27139-1 (A. G.-8), dated the 16th November 1933];

(*iii*) a warning should be given to the pensioner before penal action is resorted to, but the Local Government or Administration may, at their discretion, dispense with such a warning.

It must be recognised, however, that these pensioners are not amenable to the Indian Army Act, and the military authorities will not take any action unless and until a Local Government or Administration makes a definite recommendation to the District Commander, to the effect that a pensioner should forfeit his pension. On receipt of such a recommendation, the question of withdrawing the pension under the provisions of paragraph 184, Pension Regulations, will be considered by the District Commander to whom authority is hereby granted—

(*i*) to order the forfeiture of pension in all such cases, and

(*ii*) to restore the pension from such date as is considered suitable in cases where the Local Government or Administration and the District Commander are satisfied, on a guarantee of future good behaviour having been given, that this ought to be done.

The Government of India desire to emphasise that these instructions are intended to be acted upon, and that it is particularly desirable in present circumstances that adequate use should be made of them. It will be observed that under these instructions action has to be initiated by the civil authorities; and the civil authorities may feel less reluctance in taking action if they realise that it is not the intention that a pension withdrawn under these orders should in all cases be permanently forfeited.

4. *Cases in which the liability to forfeit pension arises out of the pensioner having been convicted of some offence connoting disaffection or disloyalty towards Government.*—In these cases, the military pensioner will automatically forfeit his pension from the date of his arrest and the forfeiture of pension will continue during the period of imprisonment and thereafter unless and until orders specifically directing the restoration of the pension are obtained. It will rest with the pensioner, if he desires to have his pension restored, to make an application to the civil authorities, and if the Local Government, or Administration, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, consider that leniency would be justified and make a recommendation to that effect, the District Commander, on receipt of the recommendation and a written assurance from the pensioner of future loyalty and good behaviour, may in his discretion direct the restoration of the pension from such date as he may determine, but in no case from a date prior to the pensioner's release from prison.

5. The orders contained in the two preceding paragraphs will apply to every form of military pension, except family pensions, drawn by females and minor children and will extend also assignments of land revenue and cash *jaghirs* granted as rewards for military service [amended by A. D. letter No. A.—29162 (A. G.-8), dated 8th December 1925].

6. *Cases in which the reward to be forfeited is a grant of land, held subject to a condition of loyalty.*—Instructions on this subject also have already been issued, *vide* the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, Circular letter No. 254-C., dated the 22nd February 1918, addressed to all Local Governments (copy attached). The further practice and procedure laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this letter will, with one important exception, apply generally to these cases also. The exception to be made arises out of the fact that it is hardly practicable to prescribe absolutely that a grant of land shall be automatically forfeited upon arrest or conviction. In cases where a land grant is affected, therefore, and the grant, under the terms on which it is held, is liable to forfeiture, the following shall be the procedure:—

(*a*) Action will be initiated by the civil authorities.

(*b*) It will be appropriate in certain cases, before penal action is taken, to give the grantee a severe warning and an opportunity to mend his ways. But the Local Government or Administration acting in consultation with the District Commander will be at liberty to resume without warning in such cases as they think merit the extreme penalty.

(*c*) The concurrence of the District Commander should be obtained in all cases before the grant is withdrawn.

(*d*) As in the case of pensions, and on the same terms and conditions, it will be open to the Local Government or administration, in consultation with the District Commander, to restore the grant in cases where it has been forfeited temporarily.

The Government of India desire in the case of land grants also, which are liable to forfeiture, that full use should be made of the powers conferred, now and at all times. It would be intolerable from every point of view, and particularly in the regard of loyal serving soldiers and loyal military pensioners that individuals who hold gifts of land, on the condition of loyal behaviour and active support of Government, should continue to enjoy those gifts when they have obviously ceased to honour the condition in the letter or in the spirit.

7. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council etc. the widest publicity may be given to these instructions: the Government of India themselves will take steps to ensure that they are made known to serving soldiers, through the medium of the *Fauji Akhbar* and other channels.

8. Army Department letters Nos. A.—9340-1 (A. G.-8) and A.—18849-1 (A. G.-8), dated the 16th March 1922 and the 5th October 1923, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) PHILIP MASON,

Under Secretary to the Government of India

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

No. D. 6156—*C. S.* 30-33-11, *dated* 29*th June* 1934.

The following draft additions and amendments to the Rules issued under Section 44 of the Mysore Co-operative Regulation VII of 1918 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and VI of 1933, are hereby published for general information. All suggestions for additions, alterations or omissions by persons or bodies likely to be affected by these rules may be forwarded so as to reach the Secretary to Government, Development Department within two months from the date of the publication of this notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, after which they will be taken into consideration by Government.

Any suggestions received after the due date will not receive consideration.

Substitute the following for Rule 16.

"16 (i). The reference to the Registrar of any dispute under Section 43-A. of the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Regulation No. VII of 1918, shall be in writing and shall be